



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Archaeological
Institute
of America

GENERAL MEETING OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

DECEMBER 27-30, 1907

THE Archaeological Institute of America held its ninth general meeting for the reading and discussion of papers at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, Friday, Saturday, and Monday, December 27, 28, and 30, 1907, in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Philological Association.

The Annual Meeting of the Council of the Institute was held on Monday, December 30, at 2.30 P.M.; the Annual Meeting of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome was held on Tuesday, December 31, at 9.30 A.M.; and the Annual Meeting of the Managing Committee of the American School for Oriental Study and Research in Palestine was held on Saturday, December 28, at 2.30 P.M.

The University of Chicago invited the members of the Institute and the Association to a luncheon at the University Commons, as guests of the University, on Friday, December 27.

Friday evening at eight o'clock the Institute and the Association held a joint session, at which Professor George F. Moore, Vice-President of the Institute, presided. President Judson, of the University of Chicago, gave a brief address of welcome, after which Professor Francis W. Kelsey, President of the American Philological Association, delivered the annual address entitled, *Is there a Science of Classical Philology?* After the joint session the members of the Classical Faculties of the University of Chicago gave an informal reception at the Quadrangle Club, to which all were invited. Saturday afternoon the members were entertained at an informal tea given by the ladies of

the Classical Faculties in the rooms of the Woman's Union of the University.

The Reynolds Club of the University of Chicago and the Quadrangle Club extended the privileges of their houses to the visiting members, and the Art Institute and the Field Museum issued complimentary tickets for the period of the meeting.

A resolution was passed thanking the Chicago Society of the Institute, the authorities of the University of Chicago, the Classical Faculties of the University, the Reynolds and Quadrangle Clubs, the Art Institute, and the Field Museum for the hospitable reception given to the Institute, and for the excellent arrangements for the entertainment of the visiting members.

In addition to the joint session of Friday evening, there were four sessions at which addresses and papers, many of them illustrated by the stereopticon, were presented. The abstracts of the papers which follow were, with few exceptions, furnished by the authors.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27. 2.30 P.M.

Professor Harold N. Fowler, Editor-in-chief of this JOURNAL, presided.

1. Professor Jesse Benedict Carter, of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, *Roma Quadrata and the Septimontium* (read by Professor C. H. Moore, of Harvard University).

The paper was a criticism of the traditional account of the development of early Rome through the successive stages of Roma Quadrata, Septimontium, City of the Four Regions, City of Servius Tullius. The conclusion was that, while there are good grounds for accepting the Servian City and an earlier, smaller city, which may be called the City of the Four Regions, no valid reasons have been shown for assuming the previous existence of a Septimontium or of a Roma Quadrata.

This paper will appear in a later number of the JOURNAL.

2. Professor George H. Chase, of Harvard University, *Notes on Arretine Pottery*.

In the Loeb Collection of Arretine Pottery, deposited in the Fogg Museum of Art at Cambridge, Mass., is a cast of a complete

mould recently acquired by Mr. Loeb, on which is represented the subject described by Dragendorff (*Bonn. Jb.* 96, p. 61) as "Dionysisches Opfer." The figures are, in order, a woman and a satyr sacrificing a pig, a woman holding an oenochoe and carrying a *liknon*, a satyr carrying a wine-skin and a torch, Silenus with a veiled child in his arms, a woman playing a pair of cymbals behind a curtain, a woman laying a wreath on an altar, a satyr seated on a rock and playing the double flute and the scabellum, and a woman holding an oenochoe and a basket of fruits and flowers. The recovery of this complete mould seems to show that the subject is to be identified as the birth of Dionysus. The child in the arms of Silenus is very surely Dionysus himself. The veiling of the child, the sacrifice of the pig, the presence of the *liknon*, the torch, and the woman behind the curtain all suggest a connection with mystic ceremonies, and the type may perhaps reflect the celebration of the birth of Dionysus at the mysteries of the god, such as are attested for Delphi (Plutarch, *De Iside et Osiride*, 35). The original was probably a silver vase dating from the Hellenistic period.

The speaker also called attention to the frequent use by the Arretine potters of small separate stamps in making the moulds, and to the superiority for photographic reproduction of reddened casts, in which burnt siena, in the proportion of 1:8, and a very little yellow ochre have been mixed with the plaster.

3. Dr. Arthur Stoddard Cooley, of Auburndale, Mass., *Archaeological Notes.*

Views were shown illustrating the recently discovered Odeum of Herodes Atticus at Corinth, and at Tiryns the earlier gateway, which has been discovered beneath the propylaea during the recent German excavations, the newly cleared section of the wall, near which was found a deposit of terra-cottas from the Doric temple, and the gateway in the west wall of the lower terrace.

Dörpfeld's Leucas-Ithaca theory was then briefly presented and the principal localities illustrated by means of photographs taken last June by the speaker.

4. Dr. Esther B. Van Deman, of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, *Greek Types among the Vestal Statues* (read by Professor Wilson, of Johns Hopkins University).

This paper will be published in full in a later number of the JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28. 9 A.M.

Professor Frank B. Tarbell, Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

1. Dr. James M. Paton, of Cambridge, Mass., *Lindus*.

An account of the chief results of the Danish excavations on the Acropolis of Lindus on Rhodes, illustrated by photographs taken in April, 1906. Only discoveries announced in the reports published in the *Bulletin de l'Académie royale des Sciences de Danemark*, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1907, were described.

2. Professor Harry L. Wilson, of Johns Hopkins University, *A New Italic Divinity*.

A bronze strainer, recently discovered in Etruria and now preserved in the archaeological collection of the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, contains on its margin the inscription SACRO · MATRE · MVRSINA. A description and discussion of the particular type of strainer and an attempt to interpret the name of the new goddess formed the contents of the paper, which is published in full with a plate in the *American Journal of Philology*, XXVIII, 1907, pp. 450-455.

3. Professor David G. Lyon, of Harvard University, *The Necropolis of Samieh*.

Samieh is the name of a fine fountain about seven hours by horse north of Jerusalem and about two hours east of the Jerusalem-Nablus road. It waters a fertile basin, surrounded by mountains, through which smaller valleys communicate with the basin. The region is bold, and so isolated that it is rarely visited by travellers. On the flanks of the hill, from the foot of which the fountain springs, are numerous remains of houses of stone, and near the top is a stairway cut in the rock, leading up to what was probably once a high place. On either side of the basin, on the border of the cultivated tract, is a cemetery with tombs, all of which are hewn out of the rock.

There are three kinds of tombs. 1. Sunken, rectangular tombs, seven or eight feet deep, with a grave hewn out on either side, and in some cases at one end. These are covered by very heavy slabs or blocks of stone. 2. The ordinary Jewish tombs cut in the face of the rock, with a central chamber from which *kokim* or burial cells radiate. 3. Round wells, averaging about four feet in diameter and ranging from eight to seventeen feet in depth, with one or more burial chambers at the bottom. The chamber connects by a narrow

passageway with the well, is roughly dome-shaped, and circular or oval in plan, the diameter varying from a few feet to fifteen or more. Graves of this class are by far the most numerous, and more than a hundred of them were dug out by the peasants last winter.

The members of the American School in Jerusalem made five visits to the site in January-March, 1907, making a study of such tombs as the peasants did not fill in again. The well tombs, of which not more than two or three specimens have been reported elsewhere in Palestine, are the oldest and most important. From them came large quantities of pottery (jars, jugs, vases, dishes, and lamps) and many objects in bronze (spear-heads, arrow-heads, battle-axes, bracelets, pins, etc.). A comparison of this material with similar material found in the lower levels of the tells in Palestine seems to warrant the conclusion that the well tombs are of Canaanite origin. Apparently many other graves remain to be opened. It is most desirable that this should be done under competent control.

4. Professor Paul V. C. Baur, of Yale University, *The Excavations of Grünwedel and Le Coq in Chinese Turkestan*.

The excavations show that Buddhists, Manichaeans, and even Christians lived here peaceably side by side as early as the sixth century, and that from Turkestan the converts to Buddhism brought Gandhara art to China, Korea, and finally to Japan. East Asiatic religious art is accordingly not autochthonous, but is based on Graeco-Indian or Gandhara art.

5. Dr. David. M. Robinson, of Johns Hopkins University, *Recent Archaeological Work in Greece*.

This paper, illustrated by twenty-five photographs taken by the author last summer, gave first a brief summary of archaeological progress throughout all Greek lands and then a more detailed account of Corinth, Epidaurus, Sparta, and Dörpfeld's Pylos.

1. At Corinth two important discoveries were made in the last campaign conducted by the American School under the direction of Mr. Hill. The foundations of a circular building, built to replace a Greek temple with an apse-like end, have been found, together with several architectural fragments. On one of the pieces of the entablature is an inscription of early imperial times, giving the name of the builder: *Babbius Philinus aed(ilis) pontif(ex) s(ua) p(ecunia) [fecit] et idem duumvir p(robavit)*. Between the fountain of Glauce and the theatre was discovered the Odeum, about 80 m. in diameter, partly hewn out of the solid rock and partly built of *opus incertum*. It is mentioned by Pausanias, II, 3, 6 (ὑπὲρ ταύτην πεποιῆται τὴν κρήνην καὶ τὸ καλούμενον Ωίδειον) and is referred to by

Philostratus, *Vit. Soph.* II, 1, 9. We now know that *ὑπέρ* means "beyond" and not "above." Many inscriptions and four headless statues of excellent Roman workmanship were also found.

2. At Epidaurus Mr. Cavvadias has reconstructed in the museum the architectural fragments of the Tholus, of the Temple of Apollo, and of the other Epidaurian buildings. He is also replacing the gateways of the theatre.

3. At Sparta the British excavators have traced the line of the city-wall and continued the clearing of the Limnaeum or Temple of Artemis Orthia. An interesting deposit of terra-cottas from a Heroum situated north of the Temple of Artemis was described. A large platform, about $23\frac{1}{2}$ m. by $6\frac{1}{2}$ m., has been excavated near the modern iron bridge over the Eurotas. It is probably the altar of Lycurgus referred to by Pausanias. The excavations near the orchestra of the theatre and on the acropolis above, where the temple of Athena Chalciocetus has been located, and at the Roman baths were also described and illustrated.

4. Dörpfeld's excavations near Kakovatos (*Ath. Mitt.* XXXII, pp. vi-xvi, *A.J.A.* XI, p. 354) in the western Peloponnesus have yielded three beehive tombs and a Mycenaean or Achaean palace, of which views were shown and the contents described. A Mycenaean site with palace and tombs (one especially large and magnificent) has certainly been found at exactly the spot where from Strabo we should expect Nestor's Pylos. It is between Samikon (which Berard and Dörpfeld formerly identified with Pylos) and Lepreum. Everything fits the Homeric description, which cannot be said of Pylos near Sphacteria. But Dörpfeld's theory lacks the definite and final inscriptional proof and periodic connections which scholars desire. Dörpfeld has established, however, a most interesting probability, even though some will perhaps argue that exact geographical knowledge must not be expected from Homer.

6. Professor Harry L. Wilson, of Johns Hopkins University, *The Recent Excavations on the Palatine.*

A description illustrated by means of the stereopticon, of the excavations of the year 1907 on the Palatine in Rome. The relation of the discoveries already made to early Roman history was pointed out and their important bearing upon topographical questions, especially upon theories of the *pomerium* and of the Palatine city, was discussed.

7. Professor Charles H. Weller, of the State University of Iowa, *The Situation of the Agraulion at Athens.*

The testimony of ancient writers shows that the temenos of Aglaurus was at the foot of a steep slope of the Acropolis, where

the Aglauridae had leaped from the rock. To this the scholiast on Demosthenes (XIX, 303; perhaps from Philochorus) adds the definite information that it was *παρὰ (περὶ) τὰ προπύλαια*. This location is supported by the story of Polyaeus (I, 21, 1; cf. Aristotle, 'Αθ. πολ. 15) as to the ruse employed by Pisistratus near the propylon and the concealment of the Athenians' arms in the adjacent precinct of Aglaurus. It is also borne out by Herodotus, who says (VIII, 53) that the Persians ascended *ἐμπροσθε ὧν πρὸ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως*. Then, bethinking himself that this might be interpreted as up the regular ascent, he quickly modifies his statement by *ὀπισθε δὲ τῶν πυλίων καὶ τῆς ἀνόδου*, "but behind the gates and the ascent." The *ἱρὸν τῆς Κέκροπος θυγατρὸς Ἀγλαύρου* is near this spot. That *πρὸ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως* refers to the western end is also supported by the use of *καταντίον* (*ibid.* 52) of the Areopagus, meaning "face to face" with the Acropolis, and by the story of Antigonus (*Hist. Mirab.* 12) that Athena was bringing a mountain *ἵνα ἔρῃμα πρὸ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως ποιήσῃ*, when the western end alone can be meant, as well as by the *a priori* probability that the main entrance of the Acropolis with its defensive outwork and its ornate propylon, the side, too, facing the agora, would be considered the front. Euripides' association of the Aglaurion with the cave of Pan (*Ion*, 492 ff.) and Pausanias' association of it with the Anaceum (I, 18, 2) confirm the conclusion drawn from the other evidence. That is, the temenos of Aglaurus is to be located close to the region of the Clepsydra, or the paved area just beneath it, and as far west as the boundaries of the Pelasgicon permit. The current location of the precinct near the centre of the north side of the Acropolis proceeds from a wrong understanding of Herodotus' reference to the front of the Acropolis and a consequent warping or rejection of other evidence, and assumes gratuitously that the temenos was connected with the Pandroseum and that the precinct was in part a grotto.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28. 8 P.M.

Joint Session of the Institute and the American Philological Association. Professor Francis W. Kelsey, President of the American Philological Association, presided.

The following archaeological papers were presented:

1. Professor Frank B. Tarbell, of the University of Chicago, *The Palm of Victory*.

The palm branch carried in the hand as a reward and symbol of victory is unknown in Greek literature and art down to about the end of the fifth century B.C. It then begins to appear at a number of places and soon becomes general. In the absence of any literary

evidence bearing directly on the matter, the most plausible conjecture would connect its introduction with the establishment of the Delian games in 426 B.C. That *crowns* of victory were commonly made of palm, as asserted in the received text of Pausanias, VIII, 48, 2, is a mistake.

The paper will be published in full in *Classical Philology*.

2. Professor George F. Moore, of Harvard University, *Aramaic Papyri recently Found at Assuan*.

Aramaic papyri lately found at Assuan show that there was a Jewish community at Syene and on the neighboring island of Elephantine in the fifth century B.C. These Jews, who were apparently in considerable numbers, belonged, at least in part, to a military colony established there by the Persians as a frontier garrison. The Jewish settlement was, however, older than the Persian conquest; its temple had been built under the native Egyptian kings. This evidence confirms the references in the prophets to Jewish communities in Upper Egypt (Jer. xlv; Isa. xi, 11; perhaps Isa. xlix, 12). The author of the Epistle of Aristes speaks incidentally of numbers of Jews who came into Egypt with Cambyeses, and others who at an earlier time had fought in the Nubian campaign of Psammetichus, about 590 B.C.

The papyri first found are legal instruments, dealing with the transfer of real estate, dower and marriage settlements, the division of inheritance, settlement of law-suits, and the like, and come from a single family in three generations, between 470 and 410 B.C. They are drawn up by professional scribes or notaries in set legal phraseology, and are exactly dated by the years of the reigning Persian king, the month and day being given according to both the Syrian and Egyptian calendars.

More recent discoveries by the German explorers include two copies (one intact, the other mutilated) of a petition, dated in 408 B.C., from the priests and the community of the Jews in Elephantine to Bagohi (Bagoas), the Persian governor of Judaea, asking him to use his influence with the satrap of Egypt to get them permission to rebuild their temple in Elephantine, which, three years before, during the satrap's absence from Egypt, had been destroyed by the Persian governor in Elephantine, at the instigation of the Egyptian priests of the God Chnum, and its treasures plundered. From the description of the temple it appears that it was a building of some pretensions, [its court] having five portals of cut stones, and [the naos] being roofed with cedar.

The petitioners recite that they had previously appealed both to Bagoas and to Johanan, the high priest in Jerusalem, and his col-

leagues, but received no reply. They inform Bagoas that they are now writing also to Delaiah and Shelemiah, sons of Sanballat, the governor of Samaria. Sanballat is known to us as the adversary of Nehemiah; Bagoas (Bagoes) and Johanan from Josephus (*Ant.* xi, 7); the persons named in the petition thus belong to the generation after Nehemiah. A third papyrus contains a minute or protocol of the answer of Bagoas and Delaiah to the petition, asking Arsames, the satrap of Egypt, to permit the rebuilding of the temple at Elephantine and the reestablishment of sacrifice. It is hardly probable that the temple was restored at this time, for before the end of the year the rule of the Persians in Egypt was brought to an end, and it was more than half a century before they recovered the country.

That the Jews in Elephantine had a temple of their own, with a priesthood and regular sacrifices, — "oblations, incense, and burnt offerings," — is of considerable moment, in view of the common assumption that in that age Jerusalem was regarded as the only place of legitimate sacrifice. The name of the God of the Jews is written both in the deeds and in the petition, *Jáhu* or *Jáho*, a regular reduction of the form *Jahveh* found in the Bible. The Jews of Elephantine seem to have made no scruple of pronouncing this name; they take an oath in court by *Jaho* in a process with a foreigner. The Greeks, who write the name of the God of the Jews *ΐάω*, doubtless heard it in this form, *Jaho*.

3. Mr. Edgar L. Hewett, of Washington, Director of American Antiquities, *Culture-Areas on the American Continent*.

A description with illustrations of the more important remains of early civilizations in the southwestern part of the United States, in Mexico, and in Central America, with special reference to the possible work of the Institute in American Archaeology.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30. 9 A.M.

Joint Session of the Institute and the American Philological Association. Professor Francis W. Kelsey, President of the American Philological Association, presided.

The following archaeological papers were presented:

1. Professor George H. Allen, of the University of Cincinnati, *The So-called Praetorium in the Roman Legionary Camp at Lambaesis*.

By way of introduction Roman military fortified places are divided into three classes, as follows:

1. *Castra*, camps intended for occupation during a very brief period, such as those described by Polybius and Hyginus.

2. *Hiberna*, camps intended for a very much longer period of employment, like the winter quarters of Caesar's legions in Gaul or the permanent legionary fortresses of the time of the Empire.

3. *Castella*, smaller permanent forts for the auxiliary troops to whom the immediate protection of the boundaries was entrusted.

The distribution of space in all these was determined by two principal roads, one of which intersected the enclosed area from side to side, while the other, starting at the centre of the first, extended at right angles to it, as far as the front of the fortress. In the permanent *hiberna* and *castella* a central space adjoining the *via principalis*, which crossed the camp, was reserved for the administrative headquarters, a building consisting of one or two open courts with adjoining chambers or halls. These central structures are improperly called *praetoria*.

The so-called *praetorium* at Lambaesis consists of four walls, enclosing a space 23.30 m. \times 30.60 m., and appearing from the outside as façades with effective architectural adornment. Cagnat interprets this structure as the *atrium* or fore court of the central administrative building. But his view is inadmissible, because the outward appearance of the walls shows that it was not confined by rooms like the *atria*, and because the building covers the central section of the *via principalis*, including the point where it is joined by the *via praetoria*, the other main road. The central buildings always occupy a position directly back of the *via principalis*, never projecting beyond its margin.

But we learn from literary evidence that the central portion of the *via principalis* was used for assemblies of the soldiers, and in many of the *castella* the remains of large buildings resembling halls have been found occupying this site. These are undoubtedly the *basilicae* to which Vegetius alludes. The relative position of the so-called *praetorium* at Lambaesis is identical with that of these *basilicae*; and, as further proof of this new interpretation of the building, attention may be directed to the remains adjoining it at the rear, which represent, in all probability, the real *atrium* of the central building with the surrounding portico and chambers.

The conclusion that the so-called *praetorium* at Lambaesis is a *basilica* is of special importance, since this is the only example of such a structure in one of the legionary *hiberna* in the customary position in front of the central building.

2. Professor Henry A. Sanders of the University of Michigan, *Greek Manuscripts from Egypt, in the Possession of Mr. Charles L. Freer*.

An abstract of this paper is published on pages 49-55 of the present number of the JOURNAL.

3. Mr. D. G. Hogarth, Director of the Cretan Exploration Fund, *Early Temples of Ephesus*.

A full account, with many illustrations, of the excavations on the site of the Artemisium at Ephesus, conducted by Mr. Hogarth for the British Museum (*A.J.A.* X, p. 99), with special reference to the remains of the sixth-century temple, and to the foundation deposit and other objects from the first temple.

The following members of the Institute were in attendance at the General Meeting :

Of the Baltimore Society :

Dr. David M. Robinson, Johns Hopkins University; Professor Harry L. Wilson, Johns Hopkins University.

Of the Boston Society :

Professor George H. Chase, Harvard University; Dr. A. S. Cooley, Auburndale; Professor Charles H. Forbes, Andover; Professor W. D. Hadzsits, Smith College; Professor W. F. Harris, Harvard University; Professor David G. Lyon, Harvard University; Professor Clifford H. Moore, Harvard University; Professor George F. Moore, Harvard University; Dr. J. M. Paton, Cambridge; Dr. Charles Peabody, Cambridge; Dr. A. S. Pease, Harvard University; Professor J. H. Ropes, Harvard University; Dr. Alfred M. Tozzer, Harvard University.

Of the Chicago Society :

Professor F. F. Abbott, University of Chicago; Professor Grove E. Barber, University of Nebraska; Professor Demarchus C. Brown, Butler College; Professor J. R. Jewett, University of Chicago; Professor G. J. Laing, University of Chicago; Mr. Martin A. Ryerson, Chicago; Professor John A. Scott, Northwestern University; Professor Paul Shorey, University of Chicago; Professor F. B. Tarbell, University of Chicago; Professor George A. Williams, Kalamazoo College.

Of the Cincinnati Society :

Professor G. H. Allen, University of Cincinnati; Professor J. E. Harry, University of Cincinnati.

Of the Cleveland Society :

Professor Harold N. Fowler, Western Reserve University; Professor Samuel B. Platner, Western Reserve University.

Of the Colorado Society :

Mr. Edgar L. Hewett, Washington, D.C.

Of the Connecticut Society :

Professor Paul V. C. Baur, Yale University; Professor George D. Kellogg, Princeton University; Professor Elmer T. Merrill, Trinity College; Professor Charles C. Torrey, Yale University.

Of the Detroit Society :

Professor Walter Dennison, University of Michigan; Professor F. W. Kelsey, University of Michigan; Professor Henry A. Sanders, University of Michigan.

Of the Iowa Society :

Professor C. K. Chase, Earlham College; Professor W. S. Ebersole, Cornell College; Professor F. O. Norton, Drake University; Mr. Edward K. Putnam, Davenport; Professor Charles N. Smiley, Iowa College; Professor Frank De W. Washburn, University of Iowa; Professor Charles H. Weller, University of Iowa.

Of the Kansas City Society :

Professor A. M. Wilcox, University of Kansas.

Of the New York Society :

Professor Allan Marquand, Princeton University; Professor J. Leverett Moore, Vassar College; Professor Andrew F. West, Princeton University.

Of the Pennsylvania Society :

Professor William N. Bates, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. George D. Hadzsits, University of Pennsylvania.

Of the St. Louis Society :

Professor F. W. Shipley, Washington University; Mr. J. M. Wulfin, St. Louis.

Of the San Francisco Society :

Professor H. R. Fairclough, Stanford University.

Of the Southwest Society :

Miss Alice C. Fletcher, Washington, D.C.

Of the Utah Society :

Professor Byron Cummings, University of Utah :

Of the Washington Society :

Professor Mitchell Carroll, George Washington University ; Professor Thomas Fitz-Hugh, University of Virginia.

Of the Wisconsin Society :

Professor A. G. Laird, University of Wisconsin ; Professor M. S. Slaughter, University of Wisconsin ; Professor C. F. Smith, University of Wisconsin ; Mr. Henry L. Ward, Public Museum of the City of Milwaukee ; Professor Ellsworth D. Wright, Lawrence University.

The sessions were attended also by many members of the Philological Association, of the Managing Committees of the Schools at Athens, in Rome, and in Palestine, by former members of the Schools, by members of the Faculty of the University of Chicago, and by others, — not members of the Institute.

The next General Meeting of the Institute will be held at the University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada, upon invitation of the University, on December 28, 29, and 30, 1908. The annual meeting of the American Philological Association will be held in conjunction with the meeting of the Institute.

The death of Professor Seymour, who was, until December 30, President of the Institute, took place December 31.

At a meeting of officers of the Archaeological Institute of America and Secretaries of its Affiliated Societies, held at the University of Chicago on the afternoon of December 31, 1907, the following resolutions were adopted : —

Whereas, death has taken from us our companion and friend, Professor Thomas Day Seymour, who was for so many years an active member of the Institute, and so recently its President,

Be it resolved : That we, the officers and members of the Archaeological Institute of America, hereby express our profound sorrow at the loss of one on whose wise counsels we had so long been wont to depend, and whose personal qualities had so endeared him to us all ;

That we put on record our appreciation of the great service which

he rendered to the cause of archaeological studies, and, in particular, to our Institute, of which he was the executive officer during the last years of his life, and to whose interests he gave himself with such untiring devotion ;

That we express to his family our heartfelt sympathy with them in their bereavement ;

That these resolutions be incorporated in the records of the Institute, and that copies be sent to Professor Seymour's family and to the press.

CHARLES C. TORREY,	} <i>Committee.</i>
H. R. FAIRCLOUGH,	
EDGAR L. HEWETT,	